

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Mails.

IDENTICAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.
CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
FROM THE UNITED STATES

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
 EUROPE, VIA
 THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
 ANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
 "ARABIC"
 will be dispatched on the 2nd of November.

at THREE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All BAGGAGE, PARCELS should be unpacked

First-class Fare granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
To Liverpool.....	375.00
To London.....	450.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Imperial Navy and Marine Service and to the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

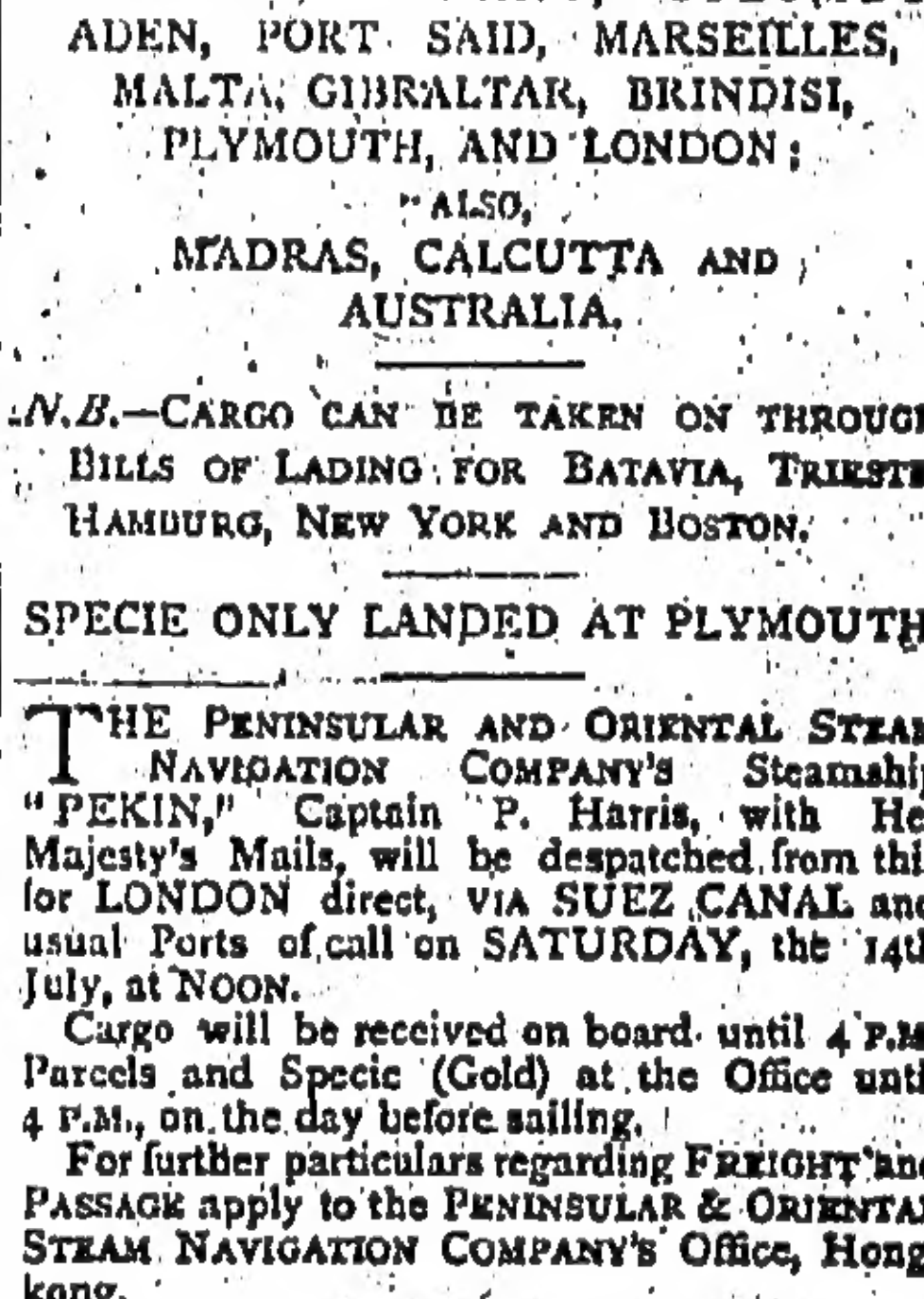
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarked at San Francisco (or China or Japan) (or any port) within one year will be allowed a discount of 50 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China, and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo despatched to ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passages, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

7th July 1928

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE PENANG COLOMBO



Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1886.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlanta, and Indian Cities of the United States, *via* Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco, and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00

To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Points at proportionat rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officer	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until a P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Company No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

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paid full fare, re-embark
to China or Japan (or
there will be allowed a
This allowing Passages
from China and
on board until 4 P.M.
Parcel Packages will
until 5 P.M. same day,
it will be marked to ad-
dition is required.
Telecompar Company,
San Francisco, is the
agent to the Company's
ships, addressed to the
San Francisco.
as to Passage and
Agency of the Company,
entirely.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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The German gunboat *Illis* was at Nagasaki when the last mail left that port.The P. & O. Company's steamer *Thibet* left Bombay on the 7th inst. at noon for this port.

A PACIFIC contributor sends us a conundrum.

Why are the officials of Hongkong like theatrical people? Because they are nearly always acting.

It is stated that the shock to the *Devauwongse*, when she struck a reef in the Gulf of Siam on her last trip, was so great that her boilers were cracked about three inches.We note the arrival by the steamship *Carmarthen* from London of the members of the Willard's Opera and Comedy Company.

Particulars of their opening performance will be announced to-morrow.

The German steamer *China*, from Amoy, with 647 Chinese coolies, arrived at Singapore flying the yellow flag on the 2nd inst. During the passage eight deaths occurred from cholera.On arrival the *China* was ordered into quarantine.The *China Mail's* "chow" dog "Brownie" has been patronising Drs. Ayres and Cantlie. We hope the Colonial Surgeon and the "energetic Scotch Doctor" feel flattered. However, the beast is quite harmless, even without being muzzled.Another newspaper, *La Voix de España*, has made its appearance in Manila, under the editorship of Señor D. Juan Carlos G. de Quirós.

It goes without saying that, like all newspapers in the Philippine Archipelago, this latest journalistic enterprise will be placed under the usual regulations of the Board of Censorship.

It is said that the temperature in the Red Sea during the present summer has been somewhat terrible. Experienced voyagers who have passed through frequently state that the heat has been unprecedentedly trying. Some even can be formed of what like it has been by the fact that four men on board a French steamer a few weeks since died from suffocation.

Some sensation was caused in Haiphong, on the 4th inst. when, with a temperature at 35 degrees Centigrade, several blocks of ice were seen floating down the river Cua-cam. It was not because the river had frozen, says the *Courrier*, but a junk which was conveying a supply of ice to the transport *Comarin*, had capsized, and all her cargo went floating down river, giving one a faint impression of a return of the glacial period.A CORRESPONDENT of *Galignani* supplies an interesting account of the life of Auguste Zang, the miser millionaire of Vienna, who lately died in that city, and who first created the political newspaper in Austria. In the early part of 1845 this individual, who was the son of a military surgeon in the Austrian army, arrived in Paris with his young wife in order to seek his fortune.On the morning after their arrival the young couple went to a restaurant to breakfast, where a big loaf of bread was put before them, and from which they were expected to cut what they required. "Waiter," called out the young husband, "haven't you any other bread than this?" "No, sir; what other kind do you want?" was the answer. "Haven't you a *Sauzelet* or *Strissel*?" was again asked. "None of them," responded the waiter, who acted as if his guest was speaking Greek or Chinese; "what are they?" "Well, my man, you will know what they are in about six months," answered Herr Zang, earnestly. It did not take Zang long to conclude that whoever offered the Frenchmen the small cobs of white Vienna bread, to take with their chocolate or coffee, would quickly make his fortune. He lost no time in carrying out his idea, and in Vienna engaged a staff of bakers who brought their ovens and utensils to Paris. They opened a bakery in the Rue Richelieu, where it still stands. As the enterprising Zang had guessed, "the little breads" immediately became favourites, and made it quickly apparent to their introducer that they had "come to stay." Having started an Austrian idea in France, Zang next set about founding a Parisian institution in Vienna. He had noticed while taking his bread, that Paris had which Vienna was sadly in want of, — a cheap political newspaper. So he sold out his bakery for a very handsome sum to a French rival, and left for Vienna to set up as a journalist. As soon as the Revolution of '48 passed away, Zang founded the *Presse*, preserving the name of the French journal of Girardin, and the result was that the two cent newspaper grew in importance and wealth till it made Herr Zang the richest journalist in Europe. But a time came at last when a rival journal called the *Neue Freie Presse* was to be created, and by which Zang was to receive one of the heaviest blows of his existence. Not being a trained writer, — although an excellent man of business — he had collected about him some of the ablest writers and contributors of the capital, who often complained they were underpaid, and even badly treated by their occasionally autocratic employer. One fine morning Zang nearly had an apoplectic fit when two of his principal editors informed him that they had had enough of it, and meant to establish a rival paper, backed by the money of a few rich bankers. In 1864 the famous *Neue Freie Presse* was launched into the world, and soon became a most formidable rival of Zang's journal, the fight between them continued for three years, when Herr Zang sold his old *Presse* for 400,000 dollars, and took himself back to Paris. Returning, after a few years, to Vienna, he married a young and pretty wife to whom he has now left an enormous fortune, greatly increased by lucky speculations, but his palace in the Johannis Gasse, his chateau in Styria, and his fine carriages and servants, were only for external show. At home, in his private life, the first founder in Paris of the small and white-cobs of bread, and of the first popular political newspaper in Vienna lived the cold and mean existence of a wretched and miserable miser.The Portuguese transport *India* which came from Macao yesterday will be docked to-morrow, after which she will take in provisions for her return trip to Lisbon via Macao.

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March, "Tahiti (Afghan style)" Ackermann.
"Zama" Herold.
"Bravado" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.
"The Girl of the Year" Herold.

Tiff hot weather is now experiencing is trying alike to our spirits and to our physical endurance. What the temperature was on the Praya this morning we do not know to a point, but one of our Celestial cousins, aged 30, found it too warm to wear his nether garments and was in the act of enjoying the grateful breezes wafted in direct from the sea, attired in his birthday suit, when an Indian policeman took him in charge for making him blush.

The Punjaubee said he had watched the Indian young man for about half an hour, and then concluded to "run him in." In answer to Mr. Sercombe-Smith defendant said the wind was so strong that it blew his pants away. He was ordered to lay a dollar on the shrine of outraged decency.

The irrepressible "Brownie" says that the scheme for the extension of the Praya "seems for the moment almost to tremble in the balance, and appears as if any slight movement might induce the beam to tilt either way." Bosh.

The Praya Reclamation scheme has received the support and sanction of the Hongkong Government, and has been unanimously agreed to by the marine lot-holders so that all the interested twaddle "Brownie" can stick into a sickly rag that is the laughingstock of the colony will have as much effect as the same artist's never-to-be-forgotten and hopeless attempt to swamp the *Hongkong Telegraph*. "Brownie" prates about the rate-payers who object to the scheme. Who are those rate-payers and where are they? Let those who object to this great undertaking, if any such there be, come to the front and openly state their objections. But we don't believe there are any opponents of the scheme outside the office of our evening contemporary. We are quite sure there is not an honest rate-payer in the colony who would not be ashamed to be found dead in the same field with such a mean-spirited abortion as "Brownie" has shown himself to be times out of number.A CORRESPONDENT of *Galignani* supplies an interesting account of the life of Auguste Zang, the miser millionaire of Vienna, who lately died in that city, and who first created the political newspaper in Austria. In the early part of 1845 this individual, who was the son of a military surgeon in the Austrian army, arrived in Paris with his young wife in order to seek his fortune.On the morning after their arrival the young couple went to a restaurant to breakfast, where a big loaf of bread was put before them, and from which they were expected to cut what they required. "Waiter," called out the young husband, "haven't you any other bread than this?" "No, sir; what other kind do you want?" was the answer. "Haven't you a *Sauzelet* or *Strissel*?" was again asked. "None of them," responded the waiter, who acted as if his guest was speaking Greek or Chinese; "what are they?" "Well, my man, you will know what they are in about six months," answered Herr Zang, earnestly. It did not take Zang long to conclude that whoever offered the Frenchmen the small cobs of white Vienna bread, to take with their chocolate or coffee, would quickly make his fortune. He lost no time in carrying out his idea, and in Vienna engaged a staff of bakers who brought their ovens and utensils to Paris. They opened a bakery in the Rue Richelieu, where it still stands. As the enterprising Zang had guessed, "the little breads" immediately became favourites, and made it quickly apparent to their introducer that they had "come to stay." Having started an Austrian idea in France, Zang next set about founding a Parisian institution in Vienna. He had noticed while taking his bread, that Paris had which Vienna was sadly in want of, — a cheap political newspaper. So he sold out his bakery for a very handsome sum to a French rival, and left for Vienna to set up as a journalist. As soon as the Revolution of '48 passed away, Zang founded the *Presse*, preserving the name of the French journal of Girardin, and the result was that the two cent newspaper grew in importance and wealth till it made Herr Zang the richest journalist in Europe. But a time came at last when a rival journal called the *Neue Freie Presse* was to be created, and by which Zang was to receive one of the heaviest blows of his existence. Not being a trained writer, — although an excellent man of business — he had collected about him some of the ablest writers and contributors of the capital, who often complained they were underpaid, and even badly treated by their occasionally autocratic employer. One fine morning Zang nearly had an apoplectic fit when two of his principal editors informed him that they had had enough of it, and meant to establish a rival paper, backed by the money of a few rich bankers. In 1864 the famous *Neue Freie Presse* was launched into the world, and soon became a most formidable rival of Zang's journal, the fight between them continued for three years, when Herr Zang sold his old *Presse* for 400,000 dollars, and took himself back to Paris. Returning, after a few years, to Vienna, he married a young and pretty wife to whom he has now left an enormous fortune, greatly increased by lucky speculations, but his palace in the Johannis Gasse, his chateau in Styria, and his fine carriages and servants, were only for external show. At home, in his private life, the first founder in Paris of the small and white-cobs of bread, and of the first popular political newspaper in Vienna lived the cold and mean existence of a wretched and miserable miser.

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boat loaded with some hundreds of bags of rice, was sunk, opposite the Customs Jetty. The water has run off the Recreation Ground very quickly, and a few dry, bright weather would make the place as dry as a chip. The deposit of silt on the cricket ground seems more than usual after a flood, and it would be well to have the grass cut as quickly as possible. A good washing from a thunder shower after that ought to remove all traces of the flood deposit.

The following is the tea export since our last issue of the 30th ultimo, as per consignee's returns:

For London:	661,174 lbs.
Palamed:	574,524 "
For Hongkong:	8,220 "
For Continent:	42,668 "
Palamed:	8,857 "
For Singapore:	468,617 "
For Canada:	145,414 "
For United States:	1,333,140 "
For Melbourne:	814,668 "
For Queensland Ports:	121,554 "
For Adelaide:	69,657 "
For New Zealand:	21,372 "
For Echo:	

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

26th June, 1888.
Strong south-west winds have prevailed here for some time, and therefore we have had some very hot weather; the thermometer daily registering 90° in the shade. The natives predict a very hot summer and, as usual for this time of the year, there is much sickness among them, many of the cases ending fatally. The general health of the foreign community has, however, been good up to the present.

The *Furpo* and *Walling* are at present engaged bringing railway material from the steamer *Stamora*, which is discharging at Keelung.

On the 21st the British barque *Saltuna* arrived at Keelung from Amoy to load coals for Shanghai. On the 22nd the steamer *Kuataig*, from Shanghai, anchored outside the bar, when Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s steam-launch went out and landed Mr. Donald Spence. The steamer then proceeded on her voyage to Hongkong. Can the Governor have more large contracts to make? Tamsui is not the place where people come for pleasure or seeking health. Mr. Donald Spence's visit on former occasions have always meant business.

The Douglas Co.'s steamer *Peking* left on the 23rd ulto. for Amoy and Hongkong with a full cargo of tea. By her the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers took their departure for Hongkong. On the same day the Austro-Hungarian man-of-war *Fasana* arrived at Keelung from Hongkong. This is the first man-of-war of that nationality that has ever visited Keelung.—*Mercury*.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SUICIDE.

A few days ago at the Circuit Court held at Goulburn (N.S.W.), Judge James avenged the outraged majesty of the law on an unhappy wretch who had attempted to commit suicide within the confines of Her Majesty's Gaol. The criminal system of an alleged Christian country had sentenced him to a prolonged term of imprisonment in that fastness of old conviction, and the monotony of his seclusion was ordered to be varied by occasional terms of solitary confinement—that peculiar kind of discipline ranking next to the "cat" in New South Wales as a means of elevating the moral tone of the community. If this particular instance the spirit of the law on the case seems somewhat to have missed fire. The long agony of loneliness and misery within the four dull walls of that grey sarcophagus, the sense of utter desolation and abandonment, the awful consciousness that the world had suddenly shrunk to a few square feet of dull hideous sameness whose leaden monotony beats upon the brain like a hammer pounding out a dismal tune to the clang of accompanying fetters, the unspeakable silence which preys upon the mind until the grey flagstones and barred windows are heard to sigh, are smothered voices all keeping time in the same pitiless, endless, changeless, unchangeable rhythm—all these features in the great reformatory system exercised their maddening influence upon the prisoner until his mind became unhinged, and he wanted to get away from a world where men invented such refined and picturesque torments. But, somehow, he failed in the attempt, and, having thus uselessly outraged the law, by which the divine plate is minutely weighed, he was sentenced to a term of years. The first and simplest of Reason is that man belongs exclusively to himself. So long as he abstains from harming his fellowmen, his actions are so poised to be untrammelled, and so long as the would-be suicide conducts his operations so as to injure himself only, he is acting strictly within his rights as a free citizen. No law can possibly give him the right to blow out his brains in his neighbour's back-yard or otherwise create a nuisance in his last hours, but otherwise his actions concern himself alone. He belongs to himself, not to the State; if the State claimed him as its chattel it would assert its right by making emigration a punishable offence, but while no legal enactment is directed at the man who leaves his native land by train, the man who prefers to leave it by death has every claim to similar immunity. Self-destruction cannot be suppressed by any human law, for the man who attempts to take his own life contemplates placing himself by the side of a single second beyond the range of all earthly statutes, and no act of Parliament ever constructed can possibly affect his mind at a moment when the gates of the Infinite are opening to receive him. Therefore the punishment which is meted out to him when he has failed in his endeavour is merely a sickly act of sentimental revenge and religious persecution. There is no reason on earth why the atheist should not commit suicide; there is every reason why the Christian should not. Consequently the atheist is sent to prison on account of his unbelief, and because he does not build his faith upon the great mystery of after-existence, on which neither law nor justice nor jury is competent to pass an opinion.

It is peculiarly a custom with Sir GEORGE JAMES to write to the press to explain away his decisions when they present to the lay intellect an aspect of more than ordinary foolishness, and we now offer to that judicial light ten columns of *The Bulletin* in which to cast one ray of sense upon his performance at Goulburn. Furthermore, we give him three months in which to fill the space in question and to prove that his sentence in the case under discussion was anything less than an outrage upon the Christian faith. According to every accepted canon of the Scriptural law, man is responsible to God alone for the use to which he applies himself; for the care of his own soul he is answerable to none but his Creator. Therefore, we accuse every judge who passes a sentence upon a would-be suicide of usurping the authority of the Almighty, and encroaching upon prerogatives which belong only to the Supreme Power. If suicide is regarded as a social nuisance, let it be treated as such by municipal by-law or otherwise, and, if necessary, let abattoirs be built in our cities where men can shuffle off this mortal coil at will without incurring annoyance upon their neighbours, but let the enlightenment of the Nineteenth Century be kept apart from the barbarism of the First, and let the law-courts of Australia be run on principles as widely apart as possible from those of the Spanish Inquisition. Suicide is a matter which relates only to the religious views of the solitary actor in the performance, and for these he alone is liable to account.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

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Suicide, as an offence, has never been accurately defined. It is the transgression recognised by law, which is at once crime and punishment in itself, and the greater the crime the greater the punishment to the offender, as he is himself both criminal and victim. In the eyes of priestly dogmatists it ranks as murder, and, in a feeble and grovelling effort to effect a compromise between dogma and common sense, the law adds a legal penalty to self-inflicted suffering and mental aberration, and ranks attempted self-slaughter on the same plane with drunkenness and petty theft. The penalty, however, only applies to the would-be offender; the successful criminal is beyond the reach of human vengeance. "Committed self-destruction while in a state of temporary insanity" is the inevitable verdict over the complete suicide. According to an established legal precedent the suicide is *not* insane, but the proof of insanity lies solely in his success. The man who is cut down by some meddlesome stranger half-a-second before life is extinct is adjudged to be of sound mind, and is consigned to prison as a responsible being, while the man who is cut down a second too late is morally whitewashed because he has proved his innocence by being dead. Thus, according to the legal practice of a presumably sane country, madness and death are synonymous terms, and only those who suffer from insanity, more or less, are exempted from mental soundness and hopeless damnation. It lies not in the patient himself but in the strength of the rope by which he suspends himself, or in the presence or absence of a vagrant policeman with sense sufficient to release him before life is extinct. If the intelligent officer chances to be present, the offender is sane; if he is absent, that is held to be sufficient evidence of insanity. Suicide is thus a strangely anomalous offence. It consists essentially in self-destruction, but the only man who is responsible for it is the man who does not commit it; the man who does commit it is declared to be irresponsible because he has committed it.

But there are other and stranger anomalies in the existing system of law as applied to this offence which is only punishable when not perpetrated. The whole legal system of civilised nations is built up to protect the individual man from injury at the hands of others, and a nation is the price which the individual pays for this protection. But no man pays the State for protection against himself, nor does any State undertake to protect anyone in the consequences of his own misdeeds. Man is permitted to injure himself in a thousand ways and the law takes no cognisance of his action, but in this one case only it attempts to avenge itself for an act which does not concern it so much as it is, by a punishment which is either ridiculously excessive or ridiculously inadequate to the magnitude of the offence. Suicide is either a crime against the State or against the moral law. In the former case even one hour's imprisonment is an absurdly severe sentence, considering the trifling nature of the injury wrought; for the damage to the State is merely the loss of one worker among millions, and in almost every land on earth the number of workers is now in excess of the available means of employment. Even in New South Wales, with its scanty population of a million souls, there are nearly 10,000 unemployed male citizens at the present moment, and the one citizen who commits suicide thus relieves by one-tenth of an inch the aggregate misery of his fellow-men, and by doing so ranks in his humble way as a benefactor to his species. Already the world is strewn with monuments to men whose entire lifetimes have done less for the human race than the obscure toiler whose one public appearance was at the end of a rope dangling from a rafter—Governor Phillip, who hanged sixteen-year-old boys for stealing catfish, is to have a statue at the instigation of a man named Smith; and yet the world has no gratitude for this humble and self-sacrificing philanthropist, and even attempts at times to refuse him Christian interment. But if, on the other hand, the sentence passed on the would-be suicide is based upon Scriptural law, then it follows that a term of imprisonment varying from seven days to three months is held as sufficient to square the crime of attempting to consign a human soul to endless torment; and in that case it can only be said that human souls have fallen very low, and that endless torment is at a discount. But this latter view of the position is hardly tenable. The State takes no account of souls—if it did, the clergyman or the priest would be an essential witness in murder trials, and one of the most important points for the consideration of a jury would be whether the victim's soul was lost or not, and the punishment of the murderer would be meted out according to whether he had or had not hurried an unprepared being before his Maker. Legal research stops at the grave, and the law concerning attempted self-destruction remains still unexplained.

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To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that TARGET PRACTICE will take place on the 11th instant, from 8 o'clock till 4 o'clock, at the Battery towards a point half a mile South-West of Chung Hui.

Junks and other vessels are hereby warned to keep out of the range.

The practice will take place probably about 4.30 P.M.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[692]

ZETLAND LODGE.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 11th inst. at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

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THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and taking through cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN" Captain Row will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

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THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO," R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[695]

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA" will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 10th July, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[696]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," Cumming, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 24th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[475]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE," Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[595]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARMARTHENSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[696]

IMPAIRED VISION.

MR. LAWRENCE of the Firm of LAW, RENNIE & MAYO, OPTICIAN, OFFICIALS of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, will arrive in Hongkong on MONDAY, the 10th inst. and will stay at the Hongkong Hotel, Singapore, 3rd July, 1888.

[600]

To-day's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES AND STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship "ABYSSINIA," 3,651 Tons Register, Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the "BATAVIA" on 23rd August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$100.00

To San Francisco (Mex.) 175.00

To all Common Ports in Canada 230.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 305.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 10th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

[697]

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

CLOSED, CLOSED, CLOSED.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

ARRIVED, ARRIVED, ARRIVED.

By the O. S. S. Company's steamer *Anchises* to-day, the 9th, the New Members of the Company, including Ladies and Gentlemen holding the premier rank in the Circus profession.

TO-MORROW, the 10th July.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.

A Complete Change of Programme will be presented, including

NEW BAREBACK ACTS,

JUGGLING ON HORSEBACK, TRAPEZE

ACTS INCLUDING THE SENSATIONAL

GIANT SLIDE,

NEW JAPANESE ACTS,

NEW NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,

NEW PANTOMIMES, &c.

REMEMBER WE ADVERTISE NOTHING WHICH WE DO NOT PERFORM.

N.B.—Notwithstanding the expense this Company has been engaged at, the Prices of Admission, to be within the reach of all, shall remain as before, namely:—

Private Boxes of Six Chairs.....\$12.00

Single Chairs in Boxes.....2.00

Dress Circle (Chairs).....1.50

Stalls (Carpets Seats)......50

Pit......25

Children under 12 years of age and Naval and Military in Uniform Half-price to all parts except to Pit.

N.B.—No Europeans will be admitted to the Pit.

Boxes and Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

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Masonic.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

[699]

PER

9th July, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

TO DEPART.

Per *Velocity*, bark, for Honolulu.—20 Chinese.

Per *Anton*, str., for Hoehow.—30 Chinese.

Per *Atty*, str., for Hoehow.—140 Chinese.

FOOTING SLIP, SHANGHAI, CHINA, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616,

Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

25

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Suggestions for the Improvement of this work
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Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1883.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, at

Per Danube, str., from Haiphong.—4 Euro-

Per *Kutiang*, str., from Swatow. —86 Chinese.
Per *Dagila*, str., from Manila. —Messrs. Worcester and Boume.
Per *Khiva*, str., from Bombay, &c. —Messrs. N. Firth, Surgeon-Major O'Hard, and 122 Chinese.
Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c. —Messrs. Aechie, and 125 Chinese.
Per *Yangtze*, str., from Chinkiang. —16 Chinese.
Per *Carmarthenshire*, str., from Singapore. —Messrs. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Whitford.

Misses Haze, Leamington, Arline, and Greed.
Messrs. P. W. Willard, I. E. Sheridan. Such

DEPARTED.
Per Triumph, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.
Per Haitian, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 350 Chinese.
 TO DEPART.
Per Velocity, bark, for Honolulu.—20 Chinese.
Per Anion, str., for Hoihow.—30 Chinese.
Per Actix, str., for Hoihow.—140 Chinese.